The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JULY 18, 1914

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Deputation to the Rules Committee

(Section of Delegation Leaving Capitol to Seek Members of the Committee in their Offices)

Vol. II JULY 18, 1914. No. 29

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Notes of the Week

Situation in Congress

ALTHOUGH a quorum of the Rules Committee is in Washington, they have refused to meet, up to the present date, to consider Mr. Mondell's Suffrage rule.

The "Outlook" on the Deputation to the President

THE Outlook has contributed an original thought to the discussion of President Wilson's statement to the deputation of clubwomen which waited upon him June 30th. It says: "A great deal might be said in favor of an amendment to the Constitution conferring upon the Federal Government power to determine the conditions of suffrage for all citizens and in all the States. But The Outlook cannot see that anything can be said for giving to the Federal Government power to determine the conditions of suffrage for women when it has no such power for determining the conditions of suffrage for men." The writer of this editorial evidently forgot for the moment that the men of the negro race were enfranchised by Federal amendment, and that all foreigners who become citizens in our country, and therefore voters, enjoy these rights under Federal laws. And what is this curious phrase, "determining the conditions of suffrage" for women? A Federal Suffrage amendment merely forbids a State to disfranchise a woman because she is a woman, and leaves it in the power of the states to determine under what conditions women shall vote, as well as men.

Ohio Suffrage Petition Completed

OHIO women have gathered for suffrage the largest initiative petition that ever has been secured in the world. Nearly 104,000 signatures were needed, and 110,000 have been secured. The petition will be presented on July 30th to the Ohio Secretary of State. If Ohio carries next November, as the women of that State are determined it shall, the national strength of women will be increased by twenty-four Representatives in Congress, and the right to vote for twenty-four Presidential electors.

Teachers and Doctors Endorse Woman Suffrage

THE men and women teachers of the country, gathered in convention at St. Paul, passed with overwhelming majorities resolutions endorsing woman suffrage, and equal pay for men and women teachers, regardless of sex.

Women doctors have declared for suffrage no less emphatically. At a recent convention of the American Medical Association, held in Atlantic City, there were present about 100 practicing women doctors. These women delegates held a banquet of their own. After dinner, a resolution was put endorsing woman suffrage and was carried without a single dissenting vote.

These successive endorsements of the principle of woman suffrage by great gatherings of representative women rob our political opponents of one of their old catchwords, "Women do not want the vote." The almost unanimous public sentiment favoring the political equality of men and women must convince politicians who are in charge of the affairs of the country, that it is highly expedient, as well as just, to take prompt and favorable action on the suffrage amendment in Congress.

Splendid Report of Woman Commissioner

DR. CATHERINE BEMENT DAVIS, Commissioner of Corrections for the city of New York, submitted a brilliant report of six months' work as head of her department. Since Dr. Davis has taken office she has proved a civic housekeeper of the first rank. She has given close personal attention to the prison food problem, and has most carefully studied the price of food-stuffs, the grocery bills, and the methods of preparing the food, as she would do in her own home, only on a larger scale. As a result she has supplied the men and women under her care with greatly improved food at a saving of $36,000. She has decreased to a large extent the drug habit in the prisons. She has for the first time given employment to women prisoners who are unable to work; the honor system, she finds, secures excellent results in their case. She is making, also for the first time, a personal record of all the prisoners under her care.

It is dreadful to think how long the kindly heart and practical business ability of women has been lost to the community. Dr. Davis is revealing to many thoughtless people the wisdom of opening careers to the talents of women.

Suffrage Victory in Denmark

VOTES for women was practically won Denmark on Friday, July 10, when th election for the Landsthing, or Upp House of the Danish Parliament, resulted in th return of a secure majority of progressive men bers who will support the Government bill e tablishing universal suffrage for men and wome

This bill, which passed the Lower House b the enormous majority of 102 to 6, was blocke in the Upper house by the refusal of the Co servatives to vote upon the question at all. I the last Landsthing there were 33 Conservativ and 33 Progressive members. Thirty-two Co servative members refused to be present in le islative session to consider the Government r form bill. The thirty-third Conservative wa the Speaker, who was unable to cast a vote. is Danish law that no legislation is valid unle more than half the Members are present to vo upon it.

In view of this legislative blockade, the Kin was advised by his ministers to dissolve th Landsthing; and he finally consented to dismi the 54 members who had been elected by th people, but not the remaining 12 whom the Kin has power to appoint for life. The new electio has secured the return of 20 Progressives, Free Conservatives, 5 Radicals, 4 Socialists an 20 Conservatives. Of the 12 members nomina ed by the King, 9 are supporters of the Go ernment Franchise Bill, which is now sure of vote of 43 in favor, against 23 opposed.

Mrs. Pankhurst Rearrested and Release

ON Wednesday, July 8th, Mrs. Pankhurst re turned to the offices of the Women's So cial and Political Union, but remained a the post of command for only a very brief pe riod. When she went out to lunch she was re arrested, and taken to Holloway Jail. By adopt ing a hunger and thirst strike, she secured he release the following Sunday, though at the cos of complete physical exhaustion. So common ha this heroic fortitude become among women i England, the world has learned to hear of without surprise.

First Open-Air Demonstration in France

A SIGNIFICANT demonstration, the first o its kind, was held in France on July 5th

A procession in which fully two thousan women took part, marched through the street of Paris. The women halted at the statue o Marquis de Condorcet, the French philosophe and revolutionist, and decked it with flowers an garlands. The Suffrage moyement is having th beautiful effect of bringing Frenchwomen, as i has brought the women of other nations, out i the open air, into direct contact with the masse of the people.

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THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE RULES COMMITTEE

By Lucy Burns

ONE of the younger Suffragists asked last week, "Is there no way of getting a vote upon the Suffrage amendment in the House except through the Rules Committee?" When I replied that a number of ways were provided by the House Rules but that they had all been carefully blocked, she demanded, "How have they been blocked?"

It throws an interesting light upon our methods of handling public business to consider this question in some detail.

The majority party in Congress does its best to secure complete control of the legislative system. Under the Republican administration, this control was carried to a high grade of perfection by developing the powers of the Speaker's office. Speaker Cannon, as chairman of the Rules Committee, dictated the membership of the other committees in the House and ordered its business. It took a revolt among the younger members of this party to break up "Cannonism," as party administration was called in the days of Republican rule. The Democrats have deftly invented new methods of attaining the same end. The Rules Committee is one of its most powerful aids for securing the domination of Congress. Its chief business is to make or change the rules of the House. It passes upon proposals dealing with the business of the House and therefore has great power in selecting what legislation is to be dealt with and what is to be sidetracked.

For instance, the Rules Committee has before it at this moment Mr. Mondell's Resolution (H. R. No. 514) providing for the consideration of the Suffrage amendment in the House this session. The amendment itself has already been reported to the House by one of its most responsible committees, the Judiciary, and is now before it awaiting action. Yet before action can be taken this new resolution of Mr. Mondell's making woman suffrage the next unfinished business of the House, must be introduced in the House and referred to the Rules Committee; and the struggle for a report has to begin all over again.

It will be asked at once whether it is not possible to discharge the Rules Committee of this business and bring it before the attention of the whole House. Nominally it is quite possible to discharge the Rules Committee, like any other committee, of business entrusted to it fifteen days before. Practically such a line of action is absolutely closed.

Motions to discharge a committee, we read in the Rules of the House, may be made by any member at any time if he presents to the clerk the motion in writing. It is then entered on the discharge calendar and may be taken up on Mondays, the day when such motions, under the Rules of the House, are privileged. Every Monday, therefore, it is theoretically possible to consider such motions, but they are only in order after unanimous consent motions and motions to suspend the rules. Unanimous consent motions would not form a serious obstruction. Any one member by objecting to each measure which was submitted for the unanimous consent of the House could rapidly dispose of the whole unanimous consent calendar. But motions to suspend the Rules can be made indefinitely and might be easily utilized to hang up a motion to discharge a committee, if it were in the least embarrassing to the administration leaders in the House.

If by act of Providence, however, a motion to discharge the Rules Committee came before the House, it would have to be seconded by a majority vote and passed by a majority of the whole membership of the House. If it failed of a second, it could not be placed on the calendar again for the rest of the session.

One might have thought that the sting was removed from the tail of this particular form of procedure, yet to make assurance doubly sure, the discharge calendar was deliberately blocked on the first three days of the present session. By December 3d, twenty-four members submitted to the clerk of the House two discharge motions apiece. The rules of the House do not permit a member to make more than two motions to discharge in the same session. After this crafty manoeuvre any "live" motion to discharge a committee would find itself at the foot of a practically interminable list. The Rules Committee has thus been carefully safeguarded against this means of encroaching on its powers.

But a member honestly interested in the success of a non-administration measure has, in theory, another means open to him of securing action upon it. He can try to get his bill called up on Calendar Wednesday.

Wednesday of each week is set aside for the consideration of public bills which are not privileged. They are called up by a member of the committee which has reported the bill to the House. It would seem to be possible to get the Suffrage amendment brought before the members of the House in this manner.

But it is not the intention of the House to allow unauthorized measures even this slight opportunity. The Judiciary Committee, therefore, introduced in the middle of the session a huge, comprehensive measure to re-codify the laws relating to the Judiciary. Nobody has any particular desire to see this bill passed and the discussion is consuming an unconscionable amount of valuable time; but it has the great merit from the administration point of view of occupying every calendar Wednesday at least until the end of this session. All other measures are cold-shouldered out of the way.

One other hope is left a member who sincerely desires to forward a measure in which he and his constituents are interested and which has not secured the sanction of the administration. He can move to suspend the Rules.

On the first and third Monday, we read in the Rules of the House, motions to suspend the rules are privileged; on the first Monday, for members' bills, and on the third Monday, for committee bills. Suffragists might back a motion to suspend the rule on the third Monday of any month.

The first practical difficulty of accomplishing this is the necessity of securing the promise of the Speaker that he will recognize a member who has such a motion to make. The Speaker habitually refuses to recognize any member who has not informed him beforehand of the nature of his motion; and he undoubtedly would be greatly disinclined to recognize a member after he knows that it is his intention to interfere with the business of the administration of which the Speaker is one of the instruments.

We will grant, however, that the Speaker is willing to make this unusual concession. The motion must then be seconded by a majority vote of the House and passed by a two-thirds vote. On the motion to second, no debate is permitted and no call for the yeas and nays allowed. In other words, the vote on the motion to second is unrecorded and the attempt to suspend the rules in the interest of the Suffrage amendment can be smothered without bringing odium on a single member of the House.

The Rules Committee, therefore, remains the only channel for action. In the House it is almost omnipotent. It can report a measure at any time, and demand action upon it at any time; the measures reported by the Rules Committee are privileged until they are disposed of. The business of the Rules Committee is superceded only by conference reports.

So our only path to action in the House lies through the Rules Committee. Leaders in the House have been at pains to block other avenues of advance. They only leave the Rules Committee with the clearer duty of taking action on the Suffrage Rule with all possible speed.

Subscribers to the Suffragist

THE circulation of The Suffragist has increased by 500 during the past fortnight. The Philadelphia branch of the Union is selling 300 copies on the street each week. In Wilmington they are disposing of 100 copies in this way; in Minnesota 20 copies; in Newport 100; in Atlantic City 100 and at Onteora Park, in the Catskills, 25. We appeal to all readers of the paper to do their part in still further increasing the circulation. If it is not already sold in the street in your locality will you not start this part of the work?

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers

July 2 to July 9

Mrs. Henry Justice	1
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	2
Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs	1
Miss Elsie Hill	1
Miss Alice Paul	1
Dr. Adele Cuinet	1
Mrs. F. H. Holt	1
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	1
Miss Doris Stevens	1
	10
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist	83
Total to July 9	93

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Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.

In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.

In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.

September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.

On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.

Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

The Answer of the Rules Committee

THE Democratic Party has again refused aid to the Suffrage cause. No clearer illustration of its opposition could be afforded than the refusal of the Democrats of the Rules Committee to hold a meeting to consider the rule providing time for the discussion of suffrage in the House, although a petition requesting such a meeting had been signed by the Progressive member and all of the Republican members in Washington, and although a quorum of the Committee was in the city. By this action the Democrats have refused, for the time being at least, to allow the House to vote on suffrage. That the responsibility for the action of the Committee is with the Democratic Party was freely admitted by the acting chairman.

The Democratic Party is driving from its ranks women who have long aided it and trusted in it. It will inevitably feel the result in the November elections unless it retreats very soon from its present position.

The President's Power

ONCE again the President has demonstrated his readiness to force through his views irrespective of Congress or the Democratic platform. Though he solemnly told the club women's deputation that he was prohibited from directing legislation, he has this week interfered in a masterful way with regard to the Civil Service legislation.

The Democratic platform says: "The law pertaining to the Civil Service should be honestly and rigidly enforced to the end that merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion rather than services rendered to a political party."

The Administration strongly recommended that the fourteen commercial attachés to be appointed under the new legislative appropriation act should be exempt from Civil Service requirements. Congress, after a long fight, and with reference to the Democratic platform, put them under the Civil Service, in spite of the Administrations' opposition. This week the President issued an executive order exempting them from the Civil Service thereby overriding the will of Congress and what was widely considered the will of the Democratic Convention.

The power of initiation and control of legislation which President Wilson seems to regard as entirely denied him when he is confronted with a suffrage deputation, has in reality been exercised by him to such an unusual extent that it has called forth repeated comment and protest from Congress. This past week Senator Clapp drew attention in the Senate to the increasing exercise of the executive power, saying "We are called here to carry out a vague something called by the administration a 'program.' * * * I undertake to say that the system is unsafe by which one man assumes to dictate the policy of a nation." He continued: "Under this system which has thus been developed Congress is told not to go forth in that broad equation of wisdom and justice which should be reflected in an open and free discussion upon this floor, but to take, cut and dried, a 'program' in the framing of which a great portion of this body has little or nothing whatever to do.

"I know that last year men grown grey in the service of the public, men intensely loyal and devoted to the spirit of duty, spent the entire summer here upon a great bill affecting legislation, and in the end they had about as much to do with framing that bill as the boys who attend the elevators and wait upon our wants about this chamber.

"At this very time we are going through the same ceremony in these committees. Men of experience, men of integrity, men who would like to see legislation for the best interests of this country, are absolutely powerless to shape or mold that legislation. * * *

"But the theory that one man, with perhaps two or three at his elbow, can cut out, carve, and give to Congress, cut and dried, a great legislative program is absolutely foreign and hostile to the spirit of free government."—(Congressional Record, July 9.)

In his Independence Day speech at Philadelphia, the President's bitterest complaint was against the lack of candor that he felt was exhibited by critics and opponents in their treatment of the Administration.

We venture to assert that no critics of the Administration have shown less candor than has the President when, in dealing with the suffrage question, he took refuge behind the alleged impotence of his office.

Heroes in Congress

IN his 4th of July speech, the President referred feelingly to those "gentlemen in Washington * * * who are showing themselves very patriotic in a way that does not attract wide attention." He then went on to say: "Those members of the House and Senate who stay in hot Washington to maintain a quorum of the House and transact the all-important business of the Nation are doing an act of patriotism. I honor them for it, and I am glad to stay there and stick by them until the work is done."

We commend these remarks to the Democratic members of the Rules Committee who are persistently staying away from Washington and refusing to allow a meeting in their absence although a quorum of the Committee is at the Capitol, and although their colleagues of the minority party on the Committee have petitioned for a meeting.

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DEMOCRATS BLOCK SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Refuse to Hold Meeting of Rules Committee—Disregard Petition of Republican and Progressive Members

THROUGH the acting chairman and its other two representatives on the Rules Committee, who are at present in Washington, the Democratic party has again expressed its opposition to the proposed constitutional amendment enfranchising women.

Representatives Garrett of Tennessee and Foster of Illinois, both Democrats, flatly refused to sign a petition urging Acting Chairman Pou, also a Democrat, to call a meeting of the Committee for the purpose of reporting out the special rule providing for the consideration of the Mondell Suffrage Amendment, and Representative Pou definitely declined to call the meeting, declaring that he is bound by a "gentlemen's agreement" entered into by the Democratic members to hold no meetings of the Committee before the 1st of August. The other Democrats on the Committee are absent from Washington.

By this action, three members of the Rules Committee are preventing the consideration of the suffrage measure by the House of Representatives, against the will of the Republican and Progressive members of the Committee and in the face of the earnest protest of Suffragists from all parts of the country.

Since July 1, when the Rules Committee failed to hold the meeting scheduled for that day, delegations of Suffragists have constantly called upon the members of the Committee urging them to act upon their measure.

On Monday morning, July 13, the largest delegation which has ever visited the Capitol for this purpose, met in the Rotunda to make still another effort to persuade the Rules Committee to redeem its pledge.

The deputation, numbering more than one hundred members of the Congressional Union, and led by Miss Alice Paul and Miss Lucy Burns, chairman and vice chairman, and Mrs. Gilson Gardner of the Executive Committee, gathered in the Rotunda at 9:30. They were met by Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, Republican, who introduced the Suffrage amendment in the House, Representative Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin, Republican, and Representative M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, Progressive. Representative Campbell of Kansas, Republican, was delayed in reaching the Capitol, and none of the Democratic members appeared to receive the deputation.

Acting as spokesman for the deputation, Mr. Mondell presented to Messrs. Lenroot and Kelly for their signature the following petition:

"The undersigned members of the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives respectfully request the Honorable E. W. Pou, as Acting Chairman of the committee, to call a meeting of the Committee on Rules within a period of seven days from this date, to consider House Resolution No. 514, providing for the consideration in the House of Joint Resolution No. 1, extending the right of franchise to women."

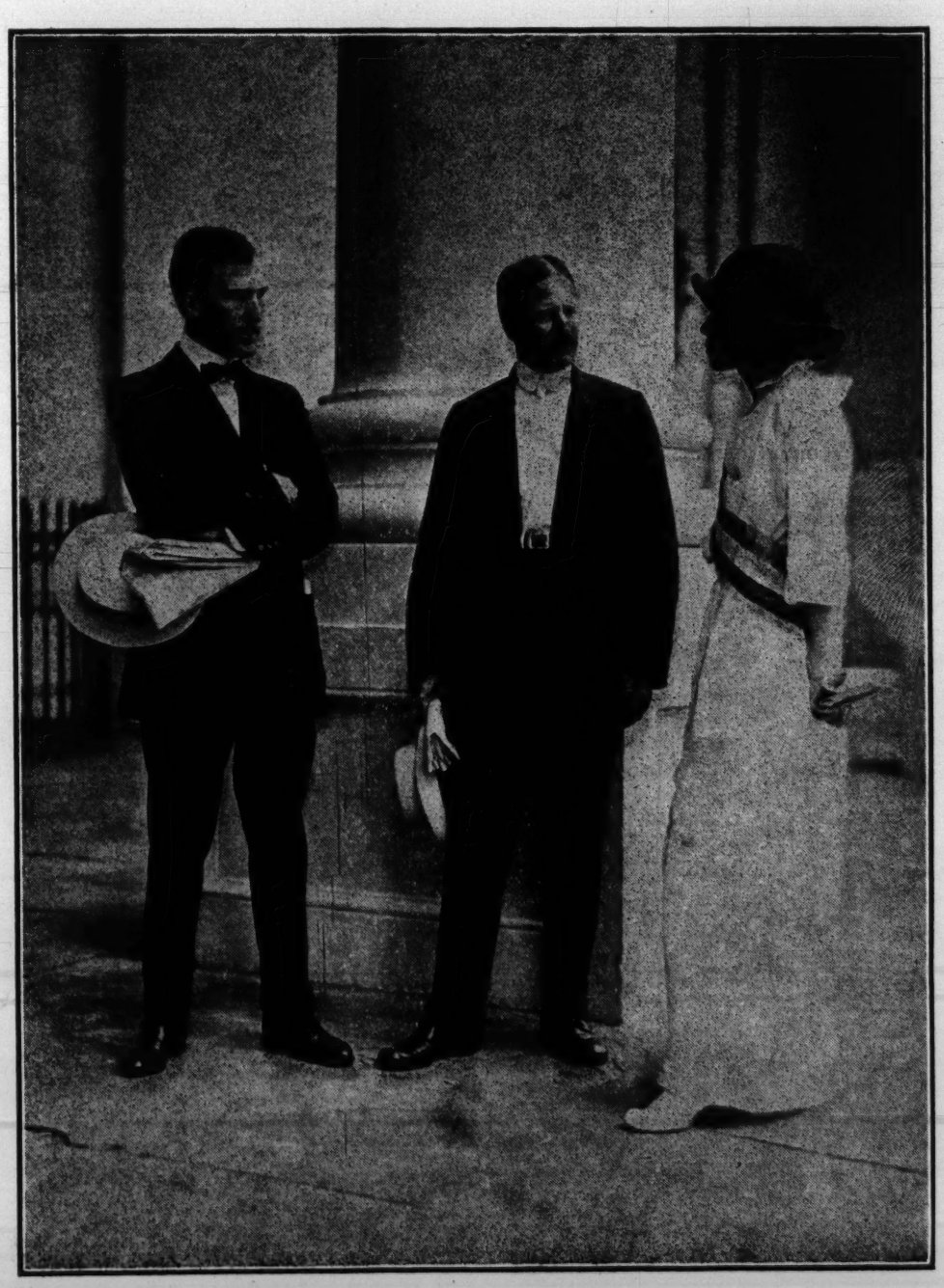
"Gentlemen of the Rules Committee," said Mr. Mondell, "these ladies of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage have honored me by asking me to present this petition on their behalf. They have been earnest in their effort to advance this great cause. We regret that we have not a larger contingent of the Committee on Rules with us this morning, but we hope the gentlemen who have been good enough to come here will impress upon their colleagues the importance of having a meeting in response to the demand which is coming from all over the country to pass upon this important question. I know I voice your sentiments, gentlemen, when I say it is the duty of the Rules Committee to present to the House for its consideration this very important proposal for a wise and helpful amendment to the Federal Constitution. The ladies thank you for your kindness and courtesy and for the support you have given their cause, and we only hope that the other members of the committee may see the matter as you see it."

Minority Party Impotent

Representative Lenroot stepped forward. "Mr. Mondell well knows," he said, "and perhaps all you ladies may know that Mr. Kelly and myself and Mr. Campbell represent the minority upon the Committee on Rules. Mr. Campbell and myself represent the Republican party, and Mr. Kelly represents the Progressives. Neither jointly nor severally have we the slightest influence with the Democratic majority upon this Committee, with reference either to the calling of a meeting of the Committee on Rules or with reference to this resolution itself. If we could get consideration in the Committee then I think our three votes might be sufficient to get a favorable report. But for the present, at least, your energies will have to be directed to the Democratic members of the Committee rather than to the Republican and Progressive members."

"I feel that there may be some advantage in this situation, as well as disadvantage," said Mr. Kelly. "One thing that will come out of it will be a better public knowledge of the power of the Rules Committee. I am opposed to a system whereby the Rules Committee has power to nullify the will of a majority of the House of Representatives. The majority of the House cannot have its will on this proposition and that is due to our system of giving the Rules Committee power to dictate legislation. We pledge ourselves to do everything possible as far as we may. We will stay with you until this fight is finished. And it is going to be finished in the only way that a fight is ever finished and that is by being settled right. And that will be when we have a fair chance to put the House members on record."

Mr. Lenroot and Mr. Kelly then signed the petition, but Representative Garrett, who came up just as the proceedings were over, refused to sign.



Waiting at the Capitol for the Rules Committee
(Representative Kelly, Representative Mondell, Miss Paul)

When it became apparent that the other members of the Committee were not coming to the Rotunda to meet the delegation, the Suffragists, accompanied by Mr. Mondell, filed over to the House Office Building to seek them in their offices. The corridors were soon filled from one end to the other with the delegation and Congressmen peered from their doorways in astonishment, wondering as to the cause of the invasion.

The Acting Chairman's Reply

The door of the Rules Committee room was locked, but in his own office Mr. Pou was found in conference with members of the Committee on Claims. Mr. Pou rose from his chair, and gazed with amazement at the members of the deputation as they filed into the room until all available space was occupied, leaving a majority of their number in the corridor.

Facing Mr. Pou across the table, Mr. Mondell explained that on behalf of the deputation he had been asked to present a petition asking for a meeting of the Rules Committee. "It has been signed by Mr. Lenroot and Mr. Kelly," said Mr. Mondell, "and the ladies indulge the hope that you, as Acting Chairman of the Committee, and therefore in a position to accomplish results, will be good enough to express your desire that the Committee at least consider this matter."

"I explained to a delegation the other day," said Mr. Pou, "that the Democratic members agreed not to hold any meeting until August 1, and that in view of that understanding I would not feel at liberty to call the committee together. That agreement is still in force and I would feel that I was violating that agreement if I were to call the committee together."

"Do you think," said Mr. Mondell, "that no contingency might arise that would warrant you in calling the Committee together?"

"I would not care to speculate about that," replied Mr. Pou. "I do not know. But in view of this agreement I do not feel that I have the right to call the Committee together.

"Could you not reconsider the agreement?" asked Miss Paul. "You had an agreement to meet on July 1st and you reconsidered that agreement, You did not hold the meeting, although women had come from long distances to be present on that occasion. You made that change without letting any one know about it. Now that you have made this agreement, you could reconsider this also."

"Nothing has taken place which I think would justify my violating that agreement," replied Mr. Pou.

"But," said Miss Paul, "we are not asking you to violate the agreement, simply to make another agreement. Haven't you the right to call a meeting?"

"I have the physical right to call them together, but I have not the moral right," Mr. Pou protested. "When we made this agreement that we were not going to meet it was unanimously assented to by the Democratic members, and I think a majority of them are out of the city. They would consider it an unusual procedure on my part if I were to call a meeting."

"There is a quorum of the committee here," commented Miss Paul, "and the Progressive and Republican members all desire a meeting."

"I have stated to you with absolute candor how I am placed," Mr. Pou said, conclusively. "I think if any of you ladies were members of the House you would take that position under the circumstances. I think you would see that I am doing right."

"Assuming that you are somewhat bound by some understanding, that would not necessarily bind the other Democratic members of the committee," suggested Mr. Mondell.

"If they would say that they had reconsidered and wanted a meeting, that would be a matter to be acted upon later on," said Mr. Pou. "What confronts me at this time is that we have had this understanding that we are not going to meet. When the Republicans were in charge they decided what they were going to do; now that we are in charge, we decide what we are going to do. It is no discourtesy to the minority."

"But this must have occurred to you," said Mr. Mondell, "that there may something transpire, some public business, that will actually necessitate calling together your Committee."

"That might be true, of course," admitted Mr. Pou.

"So that that understanding can be reconsidered," remarked Mr. Mondell, "it is not like the laws of the Medes and the Persians?"

"Merely a gentleman's agreement," Mr. Pou replied.

"Well," said Mr. Mondell, "we will leave the petition with you in the hope that at some later time you will consider it."

Mr. Pou then remarked that he hoped that the women would all be Democrats when they got the vote.

"Many of the ladies, I am sure, would like to join the Democratic Party, if the Party would be a little more friendly to their hopes and aspirations and desires," Mr. Mondell replied.

"We are just as friendly as you proved yourselves to be during the sixteen years you were in control," commented Mr. Pou with some asperity.

"At that time they had not realized as thoroughly as they do today the advisability of a Constitutional amendment," Mr. Mondell rejoined quickly. "Had they presented to us the same arguments and the same pressure that they now do to your Party, my opinion is that we would have yielded, and cheerfully."

Leaving Mr. Pou's office, the deputation called upon Representative Campbell, who regretted that his delayed arrival at the Capitol had prevented his presence in the rotunda to assist in receiving the deputation.

"It has been a pleasure to me at every opportunity," said Mr. Campbell, "to do everything that could be done in a parliamentary way to bring to a vote in the House the question of universal suffrage. When the matter was under consideration some months ago, there being two or three resolutions before the committee on the subject, I made the motion to report out the resolution. I shall be glad when the committee meets to take any action that will bring this very important matter to a vote."

"How can we get a meeting of the Rules Committee?" asked Miss Paul.

"There is no way in which you can get the Rules Committee to meet," replied Mr. Campbell, "except by action of the Chairman or an appeal to the Democratic caucus. I do not think that my request or the request of my Republican colleagues on the Committee will bring about a meeting of the Committee."

"You mean that the signatures of the Progressive and Republican members of the Committee that we now have would be absolutely of no avail?" said Miss Paul.

"Yes," answered Mr. Campbell. "Their signatures will not result in a meeting of the Committee. The Rules Committee is a responsible political committee of the House and whatever policy the majority party may have is referred to that Committee and that Committee expresses in its action the sentiment of the majority in the House. The minority can only protest and object."

"You might be interested in knowing that we have just seen Mr. Pou and that he has reiterated the statement heretofore made that the majority of the Committee has agreed that there will be no meeting until the 1st of August and that as Acting Chairman he does not feel as if he should violate that agreement," said Mr. Mondell.

"I am not at all surprised that Mr. Pou takes that position," said Mr. Campbell. "I rather expected that would be his attitude, expressing, as I indicated, the views of the party in control of the House."

"Clearly indicating that Mr. Pou's understanding of the attitude of the party in power is that it is opposed to a consideration of the proposition," commented Mr. Mondell.

"Exactly," agreed Mr. Campbell, as he added his signature to the petition.

Among those in the deputation were: Mrs. Charles W. Bell, wife of Representative Bell of California; Mrs. Ellis Logan, President of the District of Columbia Branch of the Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Josephine Kelton, widow of General Kelton; Miss Joy Webster, Treasurer of the Congressional Union, and Mrs. Nina E. Allender, President of the District of Columbia Suffrage Association.

In the meantime Dr. Foster had arrived at his office, where Mrs. George Odell of Illinois had been awaiting his coming, having been left on guard by the delegation when they found him absent at the time of their call. He refused to sign the petition on the ground that the Democratic members were opposed to calling a meeting and that he would act with his Party colleagues in the matter.

As she left the Capitol, Mrs. W. F. Hancock, president of the District section of the National Women's Democratic League, summed up the feelings of the Democratic women in the deputation.

"I am much distressed over the attitude shown by the Democratic Party through the Rules Committee, which it controls. I personally feel that it is unlikely that the Democratic Party will continue to receive the support previously accorded it by countless women if it continues its present most unsatisfactory attitude toward suffrage."

More Petitions

PETITIONS continue to pour in upon Congress asking for the passage of a national Suffrage Amendment. In the Senate petitions to this effect were presented, on behalf of their constituents, by Senator Stone of Missouri on July 6; by Senator Martine of New Jersey on July 7; by Senator Hughes of New Jersey on July 8; and by Senator Warren of Wyoming on July 9.

In the House of Representatives similar petitions were presented on July 6 by Representatives Clancy of New York, Copely of Illinois, Ferguson of New Mexico, and Smith of Michigan; on July 7 by Baker of New Jersey, Byrnes of South Carolina, Gillett of Massachusetts, Gregg of Texas, Hamilton of Michigan, Scully of New Jersey, and by the Speaker on behalf of certain petitioners from Ohio; on July 8 by Dunn of New York and Palmer of Pennsylvania; on July 9 by Butler and Temple of Pennsylvania; and on July 11 by Beakes of Michigan and Korbly of Indiana.—**(From the Congressional Record.)**

Distinguished Members

DURING the week several eminent women have joined the Congressional Union. Among them are Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Corrections of New York City; the Duchess of Marlborough; Miss Rose Schneiderman, Vice President of National Women's Trade Union League; Miss Mary Bartelme, Assistant Judge of the Juvenile Court of Chicago, and Ida Rauh, widely known for her work in the New York Shirt Waist Strike and other social reform movements.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

Newport

SUMMER Headquarters of the Congressional Union were opened at Newport on July 9th. A meeting and tea were held in the afternoon in honor of the occasion. The hostesses were: Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, a member of the Executive Committee of the Union; Mrs. Marsden Perry, a member of the Advisory Council; the Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. J. J. Brown, and Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott.

Mrs. Belmont opened the proceedings, graciously welcoming the Union to its Summer Headquarters and bespeaking the co-operation of local Suffragists in making Newport a center of vigorous activity. She then introduced Miss Doris Stevens, the organizer in charge of the Newport work, who has just left Washington in order to undertake the management of this branch.

Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado, a member of the Advisory Council of the Union, spoke on the result of suffrage in her own State, emphasizing the need of men and women working together to secure more humane legislation. Judge Mary Bartelme of Juvenile Court fame in Chicago, told of the Illinois women's indefatigable labor in urging county and State reforms and said that the women of Illinois had not been found wanting in meeting their new responsibilities. Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor of Dayton, Ohio, told in the most sympathetic and convincing manner of the working woman's need of the ballot. Her long experience as a member of various investigating commissions, as well as that gained by working in a shop long hours herself, gave great force to her remarks. Miss Kate Gordon, President of the Southern States Suffrage Conference, then told of the ever-growing demand among Southern women for political equality.

The occasion was marked by the greatest enthusiasm for the Federal work and many practical gifts were made in order to contribute toward its success. Mrs. Marsden Perry donated a beautiful rug and an antique table to the Headquarters, while her husband contributed the summer rent. The Duchess of Marlborough gave a check for fifty dollars and Mrs. Belmont loaned a very beautiful suffrage banner and a silver tea set for the Summer.

Immediately after the opening of Headquarters, a campaign of out-door meetings was instituted. At the first meeting, which was held at Washington Square, the busiest part of Newport, the speakers were Mrs. Ella Reeves Bloor, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Ida Rauh, Miss Doris Stevens, and Max Eastman.

The Newport work is already branching out so as to include the neighboring localities. On Sunday Miss Stevens and Senator Robinson began the meetings in the outlying districts by holding a large open-air meeting at Oakland, near Providence.

There is every indication that through the Newport headquarters the Union will be able to enlist in the Federal amendment campaign great numbers of women who have heretofore been untouched by the work.

Opening of Summer Headquarters

(Left to Right: Judge Mary Bartelme, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Doris Stevens Senator Helen Ring Robinson, Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor)

Other Headquarters

The Atlantic City Headquarters celebrated the starting of the beach meetings with considerable ceremony during the past week. An immense purple, white and gold umbrella was erected on the sands as the beach headquarters, where open-air meetings will be held every day during the remainder of the summer. A large party of Philadelphia members of the Congressional Union, including Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Mrs. Anna Lowenburg, Mrs. Charles Klauder, and Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell, went to Atlantic City for the occasion and took part in the opening ceremonies. Miss Mary Brennan, Congressional Union Organizer stationed at Atlantic City, was the principal speaker.

Miss Elsie Hill, Congressional Union organizer in Delaware, and Miss Anna McCue, Philadelphia organizer, send word of a constant series of meetings at the factory gates during the daytime and street meetings at night in their districts.

From Woodstock, in the Catskills, Mrs. Dorothy Earle writes that she has just held a Thé Dansant for the benefit of the Union, while from Spring Lake, Michigan, Mrs. J. A. Harbeck writes that she is arranging a tennis tournament and tea, the proceeds of which will be sent to the summer campaign fund. Mrs. John Jay White and Miss Ruth Noyes are continuing their active campaign at Onteora Park, in the Catskills, disposing of large numbers of Suffragists each week and holding indoor and outdoor meetings. Mrs. Clara S. Wolfe, wife of Professor Wolfe of Oberlin College, sends word that she is starting the Congressional Union work in Texas.

In Nevada

I DO think that Nevada is going to win. Since I have been in Reno I have felt wonderfully encouraged—and there is more opposition here than in any other place. The feeling at the street meetings is such a friendly one and the canvass, as far as it has gone, has shown a few opposed, a good many indifferent, but the majority in favor. Everyone is saying that a difference in sentiment can be noticed since we began the open-air meetings. Next Monday Miss Martin and I start for a ten-days tour, principally by motor, through Humboldt County. We are expecting great results from the trip and intend to conduct similar ones all over the State.

Mabel Vernon,
Congressional Union Organizer.

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Comments of the Press

THE ADMINISTRATION AND SUFFRAGE

The Suffrage leaders know now exactly where they stand with reference to the Wilson Administration. Though their interview with the President, Tuesday, didn't get them very far toward securing assistance from him, it did place him on record, fairly and squarely.

It does not matter that the Baltimore platform is variously employed by the President. It is used in this instance because it didn't say something. In another very recent case it was ignored because it did say something. That has nothing to do with the case, at all. No matter what we may think regarding these peculiar attitudes of the President toward that platform of his, we are now concerned only with the fact that he has told the women that he will do nothing for them or their cause because his party didn't place it in the platform.

It is nothing in connection with this situation that, just the other day, he said the declarations of that platform made no difference at all; that they didn't mean what they said; that they were slipped in, some of them, without Colonel Bryan's approval. Whatever we may think of this course, we will keep it to ourselves. We don't care one way or another about that. If a President of the United States wants to descend to quibbling and pettifogging in dealing with great questions, it will hurt him worse than it hurts us and we'll let it go at that.

What concerns us now is that the President has made it possible for the Suffrage campaign to proceed without any misunderstanding as to where he stands. There have been some of his loyal friends who have believed that really President Wilson was friendly to the movement. Now we all know better than that.

The suffrage battle will win. It will be all the more a triumph if it is won without the help of Woodrow Wilson—and that is the way it will be won. The Tuesday interview was a great thing for the cause. There is much in the situation for which we should be grateful.—**The Daily Missoulian (Missoula, Montana), July 2.**

WILSON AND THE DEPUTATION

President Wilson did not come off very well in his interview with the Suffragist leaders at the White House for the reason that he did not state what were his personal views on giving the vote to women and because he dodged the issue by insisting that it was a State matter and not mentioned in the Baltimore platform. This is palpable evasion. It was pointed out to President Wilson that he had already changed his position about not interfering with matters outside his party platform and it was shown that the suffrage is a national matter, as in the case of the Fifteenth Amendment.—**Philadelphia Inquirer, July 2.**

DEMOCRATS AND SUFFRAGE

Neither President Wilson's reiterated statement of adhering to the party program nor the postponement of the House Committee's action to August 1, without notice to the Suffrage leaders, will perceptibly retard the ending of the political hide-and-seek play. President Wilson may be personally favorable to the enfranchisement, Speaker Clark is enthusiastically for it, many prominent Democrats acquiescing. Yet the Democratic Party as a unit, not championing suffrage, nevertheless expecting party support from Suffrage states, takes the attitude of the motorist who calmly remarked, "If I have not hurt your arm too much, you might start my bloomin' engine up again."—**Milwaukee Free Press, July 6.**

Treasurer's Report

Contributions Toward $50,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

(Fund opened December 7, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee not being included.)

List of Contributions from June 25th to July 3rd, 1914

Mr. John Pries	$ 2.00
Mrs. Elmer Mitchell	1.00
Mrs. Julian Ortiz	10.00
Mrs. William Quigley	.50
Miss Mary De Vou	.55
Miss Ada M. Morley	2.00
Miss Elizabeth D. Elder	2.00
Mr. William L. Stoddard	2.00
Mrs. Sophie Meredith	7.00
Miss Helen Sumner	5.00
Miss Anne Dabney	1.50
Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest	3.00
Miss Georgia Gates	2.00
Miss Lillian Crans	2.00
Mrs. Morven Thompson	5.00
Mrs. Horace Elmer	2.00
Miss Rena Hubbell	2.00
Miss Fannie Stocking	.50
Miss Katherine Fisher	1.00
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis	5.00
Elizabeth M. Wilson	1.00
Anonymous	1.00
Mrs. L. W. Neilson Ford	2.00
Mrs. George De Haven Ross	1.00
Mrs. Margaret Dupont Lee	2.00
A Friend	2.00
Just Government League, Maryland (Talbot Co. Branch)	5.00
Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke	1.00
Mrs. James E. Hurley	1.00
Mrs. Albert Roussel	2.00
Franklin County Woman Suffrage Association, Ohio	26.50
Miss Joy L. Webster	10.00
Mrs. John Rogers	10.00
Mrs. William Kent	55.00
Miss Cornelia Greenough	2.00
Miss May Dabney	5.00
Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson	10.00
Dr. Helen Perkins	25.00
Miss Ludgate	1.00
Zoa and Silvia Shippen, per Dr. Eugene Shippen	2.00
Dr. Eck	1.00
Anonymous	1.00
Collections	.50
Membership Fees	13.25
Total	$236.30
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	$36,016.46
Total to July 3, 1914	$36,252.76

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Additions to Advisory Council

The Congressional Union deeply appreciates the cordial expressions which have accompanied the acceptances of those who have this week added their names to the list of members of the Advisory Council.

"I think it is a splendid idea," writes Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, President of the New Era League of California, "and I shall be delighted to become a member. You may count upon my support in every way."

"I accept with pleasure your invitation to be on the Advisory Council to the Congressional Union, and feel honored to be asked," was the reply of Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., a member of the Executive Board of the Women's Political Union of New York; and from Wisconsin Miss Ada L. James, formerly president of the Political Equality League of that state, wrote, "I shall be glad to accept your invitation. I think the Union is a very live wire, to say the least."

A characteristic letter was received from Mrs. John Dewey, wife of Professor Dewey, the famous psychologist of Columbia University: "I returned yesterday from a winter abroad," wrote Mrs. Dewey, whose knowledge of and interest in the Suffrage movement is world-wide, "and write at once to say I should like to be enrolled as a member of your Advisory Council to the Congressional Union."

"If I can be of use, I shall deem it a privilege," said Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware, daughter of the late Senator Bayard, who was a member of Cleveland's cabinet and Ambassador to Great Britain.

Equally friendly replies have been received from Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon, Legislative Chairman of the Just Government League of Maryland, and Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, who led the Club Women's deputation to the White House on June 30th.

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